the great possibilities of the petroleum trade, but grasped with a prophetic mind the inevitable fact that every other interest in the trade must one day subordinate itself to the greater must one day subordinate itself to the greater ones of storage and transportation. This was a bold dea for that day, when the all-absorbing question among oil operators seemed to be. How much can we force our wells to yield? Instead of, What shall we do with our oil? But it was a great idea, and what appeared to the far-seeing fleatonian as an abstract principle in commercial economy was eventually mounded into concrete form by the patient and persistent work of practical minds, and through its application to the workings of the petroleum trade a world of warring, clashing interests has been converted into a harmonious and profitable whole.

For the first five or six years of the petroleum asiness the teamster was the autocrat of the liregions. This was especially the case after se centres of production became further reloved from Oil Creek and the valley flat lands, he only channels through which oil could sach market were the treacherous waters of it Oreek and the valley flat lands, he oil to the creek or river from the wells in the ackwoods regions there was no way but by saming it. For instance, Pithole was four flow from Miller farm, which was the main hipping point twenty years ago. The teamster sarged half of the market price per barrel for arting the oil that distance. Oil was then \$6 barrel. Owners of teams who were clearing 100 a day were not a rarity. There are menday whose families are among the very first the aristocracy of the oil regions who, but the more than twenty years ago, were familiar figures on the Diastic and almost bottmies oil region roads, through which they ruggled daily behind their sweating teams, mustantly urging them to better endeavors that the forceful and picturesque expletives at marked the personality of the Venango county native. The oil teamster was an unperpondisting extortionist. The advent of the perime system of oil carrying destroyed his wer, but during the six years of his reign to oil producers had paid him over \$15,000,000 charges for teaming their oil from the wells shipping points.

The diea of shipping crude petroleum much pipes was first suggested by tien. S. Karns, one of the original oil producers, ho attempted to develop an oil torritory in lest Virginia in 1860. He had the plans made 1860 for laying a line of gas pipe from wells illuming Springs, West Virginia, to Parkerswhole. or the first five or six years of the petroleum

and was the starting point of the great Standard Oil Company.

The first attempt to run oil through pipes for any distance was made in 1862, and it originated on the Tarr farm, where the first flowing oil well in this country was struck in 1861. d. I. Hatchinson, a New York inventor, went to the oil country to introduce a patent reduce the oil country to the region had just been erected at Palmet, and the teamster was the means of communication between it and the wells on Tarr farm. The wells were on one side of a high hill, and the reducery outle detail of the wells over the hill to the reducery would act as a si hon, and draw the oil from one end to the other. He greatched a string of pipe the entire distance. The siphon principle failed to assort itself, and the teamster continued to carry the oil and extent is sufficient. Hatchinson did not give up the idea of tipe-line transportation of oil, and in 1853 laid a line of iron pipes from the famous Sherman well to Milier farm, a distance of three miles. The pipes were made with lead sockets, and the pipe at the joints were breath together with the blow of a mailet. The pipes were used to force the oil through the line. The slightest movement of the pipe at the joints was sufficient to start a leak in the soft lead, and of a thousand barrels started from the well only fifty barrels reached Miller farm. This was sufficient to start a leak in the soft lead, and of a thousand barrels started from the well only fifty barrels reached Miller farm. This salure did not dissourage Husteliason, and he been two vera and a fortune in trying to perfect a practical system of pipe line transportation. He did overwhelmed with debt, and left be problem unsoived.

Samuel'van Syckle a native of Morris county, N.J., went to the oil region at an early period in its history. He struck a big well as Pithole

along the line to protect it, and bloody its were of nightly occurrence between mand increasing the most picturesque of the many birsips characters that the discovery of bleum on the Crock developed was a young Danned Henry Hurley. He was a civil on-ser, and grandanced from the Troy Poisson of the arms of the many and the property of the broad magnate, and Washing Radional Radio

THE PIPING OF THE OIL.

\*\*WENTY-SIX MILLION DOLLARS' WORTH
OF PERIOLEUM CONDUISS.\*\*

The Orest Scheme of Getting Oil Cheaply to the Schome of Heat Program and the Conduits of the Perioleum Conduits and The Perioleum Conduits and The Perioleum Conduits.

The Orest Scheme of Getting Oil Cheaply to the Schome of Could have the

of oil have bassed through the station. These pumping engines are from 200 to 1,000 horse tower, as the socation of the station requires. The pressure brought to bear on the pipes by these rumps is equivalent to an elevation of 2,800 feet. They deliver 25,000 barreis of oil at tidewater wery twenty-four hours. Each station is manned by two engineers, two firemen, and two telegraph operators—a force for day work and one for night work. Operations never sease on the pipe lines. The rumps are pulsating and the stream of oil is flowing ceaselessly three hundred and sixty-five days in the year and twenty-four hours in every day. Following the lines of pipes their entire length is the private telegraph wire of the company. The system of oil piping has been brought to such perfection that it is very soldom that a leak occurs anywhere along the lines. If one of any magnitude does occur the mercury gauge at the pumping stations indicates it at once, as stated. To detect any possible leakage that may be too small to influence the delicate gauge, each section of pipe between stations is in charge of an employee known as a lineman. The pipeman walks along the section cone a week, making the round trip in four days. Each lineman is instructed sufficiently is telegraphy to understand cutting the telegraph wire and attaching to it a pocket instrument he carries with him. If he discovers a leak he at once connects his instrument to the wire and sends word to the pumping engines at Olean, Wellsville, and Cameron Mills natural gas is prought from the oil regions. This gas is piped from McKean county and Alleghany county, some of the gas wells being over 100 miles from Cameron. At all the other pumping stations coal is used.

Eighteen tons are used every twenty-four hours at each station. The oil pipes gradually becomes more or less clogged by parafilic and comes on the forms and is precipitated as the oil ranses through, and to meet and overtoome the difficulties occasioned by this a very ingenical subjects of the pumping calcin



were frequently composited to dispose of the oil at less than it cost them—the companies being claims in as well as custodinased; and others were on the verge of bankrupter, the natural consequence of conducting business without the guidance of business principles. The situation was a arming. Producers were of the standard that the guidance of business principles and by a cloud that might burst at any moment and flood it will dissert. Here was an opportunity for the ragacious and far-seeing managers of the Standard Oil Commany. Under their fluores this burst at any moment and enhance the burst of the Standard Oil Commany. Under their fluores this burst at any moment and enhance the burst of the Standard Oil Commany. Under their fluores this burst at any moment and enhance of the Standard Oil Commany. Under their fluores the burst of the winding of the Standard Oil Commany. Under their fluores the burst of the winding of the Standard Oil Commany. Under their fluores the burst of the winding of the seasons the supply and the seasons the supply and the seasons the supply and the supply of the sagachists and far-seeing managers of the Standard Oil Commany. Under their fluores the burst of the winding of the supply of the sagachists and far-seeing managers of the Standard Oil Commany. Under their fluores the burst of the winding of the supply of the sagachists and the

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INVESTIGATING WESTERN UNION.

WASHINGTON, March 9 .- There was a full attendance at the meeting of the House Com-mittee on Post Offices and Post Bonds this morning, called to begin the investigation ordered by the House of certain matters em-bodied in the Anderson resolution, as follows: "That the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads is hereby empowered to ascertain whether additional legislation is needed to prevent a monopoly of telegraph facilities and secure to the Southern, Western, and Pacific States the benefits of competition between telegraph companies, and to protect the people of the United States against unreasonable charges for telegraphic service."

Mr. Anderson was present and addressed the Committee briefly in explanation of his pur-

pose in offering the resolution. His general reason, he said, was an organic opposition to reason. he said, was an organic opposition to monopoly of any sort: but, specifically in this instance, his motive was to be found in the state of affairs existing between the Missouri River and the Pacific Ocean, a region comprisinstance, his motive was to be found in the state of affairs existing between the Missouri River and the Pacific Ocean, a region comprising one-half or two-thirds the area of the United States. The State he had the honor in part to represent (Ransas) was a part of this region, and together with the remaining seven States and organized Territories, was interested in the matter of chean telegraphy. It was also vitally interested in preventing such a monopoly of telegraphing as would deprive its people and press of the advantage and safeguard of competitive facilities for obtaining news. It would be shown to the committee that in the charters of all of the land grant railroads they are required to operate their rails; next, that they have illegally but substantially transferred their telegraph franchises to the Western Union Company; consequently when a rival telegraph company reaches the castern terminus of one of these roads, instead of receiving from that company without discrimination its business, they refuse so to do, or at least substantially refuse to comply with this obligation of their charters. In other words, the Western Union, so far as that whole area is concerned, now having a population of \$0.00,000 paople, has practically a monotoly, and it is carrying it to such an extent as to show a tendency to claim, in addition to the recognized right of a common carrier, a right also to gather and sell the news of the day on its own account. If the company in some instances, and that barefaced attempts had been made by the Western Union Company in some instances, and that barefaced attempts had assumptions threatened the means at their business by its wires.

The committee would see at once how such a tempts and assumptions threatened the had introduced this resolution.

Mr. D. H. Bates, President of the Baltimore and Ohio Telegraph Company, was then sworn and examined. He said he appeared at the had introduced this resolution, had been or might be accepted.

Mr. He testifled at great length as to the relati

ticularly from the Western Union, had been or might be accepted.

He testified at great length as to the relations of the Western Union and the land great railways, and said that in open violation of law the Western Union refused Battimore and Ohiomesages. Both the Government and the public, he said, were wronged by the reintions which had been allowed to grow up between the Western Union and the land grant roads. The investigation will be continued to-day.

Old Gladiator from This Region.

From the Hinneapolis Pioneer Press.

The sparring match between Patsey Cardiff and Prof. George Rooke brought to the Leiand Rink last evening a crowd numbering about five hundred persons. The gloves to be used for the match were medium weight (eight ounces). C. Harper, a dry goods dealer of Washington avenue, South, was referee, and Hank Seeley timekeeper. The contest consisted of five rounds of three minutes each.

First Round-Cardiff was the first to lead. He made a linge and landed are of his swinging right-handers on Rooke's free. Honke countered field in Cardiff's forebeat. Unfulff was not disposed to spar, but rather ice ferred, hard heavy blows.

with his right, which he lemied on Rooke's left ever. These blood brought blood and Rooke's left eye was will inly closed when he returned to his corror. Rookes will inly closely when he returned to his corror. Rookes was more active and dispised to force the contest. He prefitty stopped a right hand blook to Cavidi, and then real in one straight from the shoulder, planting his right squarely on their far and the Rooke against min limits, and reversi times forced Rooke against min limits, and request times forced Rooke against min limits, and requestly before Cavidif recovered limited after a saug blow he would get in tip. This room condend without at very heavy blow heing struck by either man, but with Cavidi in the better chimsel and the state.

LONG LIVE KING CARNITAL

Hox Makes a Gargeons Progress Through

NEW ORLEANS, March 9.—The weather this sorning was cloudy, threatening rain, and the movement of the royal pageant was delayed until noon, when the procession appeared near the Lee Circle. First came a platoon of house-hold troops, mounted; the Boul Gras and attendants; trumpeters, and standard bearers. Then came his Most Subilme Majesty, Rex, King of the Carnival; the carnival court and twenty moving tableaus, divided into two divisions. The first division illustrated the victory of Emperor Aurolian over Zenobia. Queen of Palmyra, and his triumph on his

victory of Emperor Aurelian over Zenobia. Queen of Palmyra, and his triumph on his return.

The first car in the procession was laden with gold and trensure from Asia. The second car was freighted with Indian riches; next came the plate and wardrope of Queen Zenobia, toliowed by a car laden with spoils from Palmyra. Then came a number of cars containing magnificent tableaus.

The fifth car contained ambassadors and slawes. Then came Zenobia, Queen of Palmyra, followed by Roman musicians and standard bassers; seventh, the Emperor Aurelian; eighth, Probus, Aurelian's favorite General; ninth, noble ladies of Rome; teath, the Genius of Peace.

Then came a second division of historical seenes, the Goddesa of Peace having terminated the scenes of Roman triumph. The second part of the nageant consisted of eleven ableaus, each one being a striking scene from some epoch in history. Car No. 11, the first in the second division, contained a tableau of Christian martyrs. It represented a scene in an area at the time when Christians were thrown to wild beasts to be devoured. Car No. 12 represented Octavius's triumph; thirteenth, Constantine professing Christianity; fourteenth, Authert at the Diet of Worms.

Then came the Order of the Moon in tweive Rarbarossa, Timur the Tartar, Columbus at the Gourt of Spain, Luther at the Diet of Worms.

Then came the Order of the Moon in tweive Roats, representing in burlesque the occurrences and customs characteristic of each month of the year. The subject was called "Tweive Months' Rations," and every tableaus was represented within the broken shell of an eag, supposed to be a half-censumed ration.

The weather cleared of about 1 P. M., and the romainder of the day was pleasant. The route of the procession was lined with thousands of spectators.

Wileman is on trial here this week charged with murder in the first degree. Her husband was killed on Sept. 18 last by eating pumpkin pie which she had made, and which she is alleged to have flied with arsenic. A doctor who attended him testified to-day that he thought that Wileman was ill with cholera morbus, until after his death an analysis of the internal organs made by Prof. Whitthouse of Buffalo organs made by Prof. Whitthouse of Buffalo and New York Colleges revealed the presence of arsenic, and the symptoms were found to agree with those of arsenical poisoning.

Several doctors usifiled to-day. The most interesting statement was made by Mrs. Mary Mackin, a neighbor. To her Wieman said his wife had poisoned him. This she denied, and he repeated the accusation. Mrs. Witeman said afterward:

"I did not feel guilty of poisoning until I heard what the doctor said."

"You beard what your husband said?" said Mrs. Mackin.

"Then you will be the one to send me up." replied the widow.

"Your own husband's words will send you," retorted the witness.

Tour own husband's words will send you," retorted the witness.

The evidence showed that Mrs. Wileman obtained a \$1,600 insurance policy on her husband's life. Another witness saw Wellington Staples act affectionately toward the defendant. Wellington and the amount of the insurance relatives the actions.

Killed his Erring Wife and Himself. Conleskill, March 9.—Every seat in the Lutheran Church was occupied this morning when the funeral services of Theodore P. Rich, who murdered his truent wife at St. Paul and ple could not gain access to the church. The coffin was removed from Odd Fellows' Hall at 9% o'clock and taken to the church by the representatives of the order in full regulin. representatives of the order in full regalia. The mourners were few, being principally the sisters and brothers of the deceased man. His aged mother was so prostrated that she was unable to come. There were only distant relatives of Mrs. Rich present, and they did not join the mourners. J. Shepherd Smith was in town, but did not go near the critice.

The services were conducted by inc Rev. Mr. Remperly, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Himean, No reference was made to the tragedy. When the body was exposed to public view it took the people two hours to pass by the coffin.

Many flowers surrounded the coffin. The body was followed to the cemetery on the hill by a large crowd, and the interment was in a lot just purchased by the Odd Fellows for the purpose. Rich had \$6,000 insurance on his life. Mrs. Beth's wealth is now placed at \$75,000 Frank Principal between

had a thick cost of ice. About I o'clock P. M., with

any preneding stimespheric change, this spot was visited by two opposing currents of wind, which struck the ground about a hundred yards from the road. The thock was evinced to the sudden and violent splintering

whock was evinced by the sudden and violent splintering of the tee in all directions, the noise of which could be heard for a considerable distance. The braken lee was whitled in a circle with great velocity, while further breaking west on and tresh educes were formed at intervals of a few yards.

A large portion of the mass was then lifted, the heavier portions soon failing in the read, while the heavier portions soon failing in the read, while the heavier fragments were chrised in wild greatons up. Hound Ida to a height of 200 feet, where they were sustained, some speciators say, for two or three minutes. The effect of the ice wiltering in the bounday substine was as brilliant as it was novel. It was thrown into still stronger reject by the dark background of the mountain.

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CLOSING PRICES.

issue from time to time 300,000 shares of subtime stock of the company, which shares are be
be issued and disposed of as the directors shall
decree for the best interests of the company.

There is great excitement in Philadelphia
over a sudden rise in the price of United
New Jorsey Railroad stock. The Pennsylvania
Railroad Company guaranteed 10 7 cont.

sanum on the stock, and it has been selling
for some time at about 210. On Monday the
about 245.

price jumped to 249, and to-day it is quoted as about 245.

At the annual meeting of the Wabash, St. Louis and Paeide kailroad Company to-day & L. Hopkina, R. Sage, F. L. Ames, O. D. Ashely, and E. L. Clarks were elected directors.

At the annual meeting of the Missouri Padille Railroad, Company Jay Gould, Russell Sege, George J. Gould, Henry G. Marquard, George J. Gould, Henry G. Marquard, George J. Forrest, Samuel Sonn, A. L. Hopkins, R. R. Hayes, Thomas T. Eckert, Sidney Dillon, Fred L. Ames, S. H. H. Clarke, and H. M. Hoxle were elected directors.

The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy statement for January shows:

Net earnings ..... \$412,321 \$402,530

TUESDAY, March 9.—FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been a partial improvement in prices, but it is not fully maintained at the close. We quote: No. 2, 2, 2,006 \$3; superline, \$2,756 \$3, \$4; patents, \$1,506 \$5,50; patents, \$4,506 \$5,50; city mills, \$3,656 \$5,50; patents, \$4,506 \$5,50; city mills, \$3,656 \$5,50; patents, \$4,506 \$5,50; city mills, \$3,256 \$5,50; for shipping extras and straight, \$465,25; winter XX and XXX, \$4,256 \$5; Southern, \$4,654 \$75 for shipping extras and \$4,856 \$5,50; for family. Rye flour—Superline, \$3,256 \$5,50; for family, Rye flour—citement, and prices declined sharply under weak foreign advices, but slightly recovered and closed steady at \$1,00. for March, \$17c, for April, \$27c, for May, \$37c, for June, \$45c, for July, \$5,55c, for August, \$3,6c, for September, \$2,0c, for October, \$3,6c, for September, \$2,0c, for October, \$3,6c, for November, and \$18c, for December; sains 143,000 bales. Spots dull; midding uplands, \$1,5c, for Grifs, \$9,5-16c. Receipts at the ports this day Paris \$5,16c. Receipts at the ports this day Paris \$6,50c.

A 430.782 haies.

Graly—Wheat futures were variable, unsettled. It was a partial holiday abroad, and cable advices were interrupted. Sales 3.312,000 buss. at 141-6.0445e. for March. 1568-7.54c. for April. 2065-7.6 for June. 1669-7.6 for June. 1669-7. for March. 1669-7. for June. 1669-7. for March. 1669-7. for March.

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